



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the Women's Affiliated Colleges of Delaware, at Newark, Delaware.

ALBERT G. HOGAN, Ph.D. (Yale), has been appointed assistant in animal nutrition at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station, Manhattan, Kansas.

AT the University of Indiana Dr. Kenneth P. Williams has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor of mathematics.

MISS SUSAN ROSE BENEDICT, Ph.D. (Michigan), has been made associate professor of mathematics at Smith College.

#### DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

##### TYPES OF BIRD GENERA LIMNOTHLYPIS NEW GENUS

SOME years ago in discussing the fixing of types for the genera of North American Birds the writer called attention in these columns to the fact that certain names would have to be changed if the principal of "type by subsequent designation" adopted by the International Zoological Congress were adopted. This view was opposed by Dr. J. A. Allen on the ground that in his interpretation of the Code a subsequent designation was not valid if the species designated was already the type of another genus. The point raised was one of such importance that it was placed before the International Commission for an opinion and this has just been rendered and the writer's stand has been endorsed. As the matter is one upon which many systematic workers have been in doubt, it seems desirable to call special attention to the decision.

Incidentally one genus of North American birds is left without a name by the operation of this ruling.

*Helinaia* Audubon, 1839, contained originally two species, the worm-eating warbler *H. vermivora* (Gm.) and Swainson's warbler, *H. swainsonii* (Aud.). The name has been used universally for the latter but the first designation of a type by Gray fixed it upon the former, and in spite of the fact that this was already the type of *Helmitheros* it thereby becomes the type of *Helinaia*, the latter name being thus a synonym of *Helmitheros* Rafinesque. As no other generic name is available

for Swainson's warbler I would propose *Limnothlypis*<sup>1</sup> with *Sylvia swainsonii* Audubon as its type.

WITMER STONE

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES,  
PHILADELPHIA

#### MUTATION

IN a recent number of SCIENCE Professor Edward C. Jeffrey<sup>1</sup> raises objections to the concept mutation upon the ground that the phenomena in *Enothera lamarkiana*, which de Vries described as mutation, are not mutation, this species being, as Bateson long ago suggested, a hybrid form. There seems to be about as much cogency in this argument as there would be in the claim that metagenesis is not a true concept because in *Salpa*, the form in which de Chamisso<sup>2</sup> first discovered it, it does not exist.<sup>3</sup>

The distinction between heritable variations (mutations, stable variations, "discontinuous"<sup>4</sup> variations) and non-heritable variations (fluctuating, unstable, "continuous"<sup>4</sup> variations) seems to be clearly established experimentally, and the interpretation of the former as germinal and the latter as somatic in origin, seems to have much in its favor.

Is not Professor Jeffrey's objection somewhat in the nature of a quibble?

MAYNARD M. METCALF

#### A NEW LOCALITY AND HORIZON FOR PENNSYLVANIAN VERTEBRATES

FINDS of Pennsylvania vertebrates are always interesting and important and are doubly

<sup>1</sup> λύρη a marshy lake and θάντης an ancient bird name.

<sup>2</sup> "The Mutation Myth," SCIENCE, XXXIX., No. 1005, April 3, 1914.

<sup>3</sup> A de Chamisso, "De animalibus quibusdum e classe Vermium linneana in circumnavigatione terrae," etc. Fasciculus primus, De Salpa. Berlini, 1891.

<sup>4</sup> W. K. Brooks, "Chamisso and the Discovery of Alternation of Generations," Zool. Anzeiger, Jahrg. 5, 1882.

<sup>4</sup> A poor term, for their heredity, not their degree of divergence from the parent stock, is the salient point.